

10.—*New or little known South African Mutillidæ (Hymenoptera).*
—By L. PÉRINGUEY, D.Sc., F.E.S.

GEN. PSAMMOTHERMA, Latr.,

PSAMMOTHERMA TRANSVAALICA, n. sp.

♂. Black, with the antennæ and the tegulæ only red, in the former however the first and the second joints are black; abdomen nearly sessile, the first segment with a narrow apical fringe of sub-flavescient hairs with a white tinge, second segment with an equally narrow apical border, third segment completely covered by a band of the same colour.

It is not necessary to repeat here the description of *P. flabellata*, Fab., with which the present species is intimately connected. It differs however from it, provided the South African examples with black antennæ and pro- and mesonotum are the same species, by the brick-red antennæ, the two basal joints of which only are black; the entirely black thorax with the exception of the tegulæ which are also brick-red; the apical pubescent bands of the first, second, and third abdominal segments is also more yellowish than in what I take to be the Cape Colony form of *P. flabellata*. I may point out that in the examples from the latter locality the apical white border of the second segment disappears towards the middle.

Length 14 mm.; width (wings expanded) 25 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Waterberg, Zoutpansberg), Transvaal Museum.

GEN. MUTILLA, Fabr.,

MUTILLA (TRICHOABIODES) PERINGUEYI, Andr.,

Zeitsch. f. Hym. und Dipterol., 1902, p. 23.

♀. Black, with the thorax red; abdomen sub-sessile, elongate ovate, basal segment with a broad, apical white band, second and third segments with a broad, white, apical band widely interrupted in the centre. Upper side of head and prothorax not clothed with an appressed pubescence, but moderately bristling with black, and, occasionally, white setæ, abdomen somewhat densely setaceous.

Head nearly quadrate, eyes set nearer to the insertion of the mandibles than to the posterior margin, the space behind the eyes being long, straight, and the angle quite distinct, the basal margin itself is straight, tubercles large, transverse, third antennal joint three times as long as the second and thickening at tip; thorax very long, convex on the mesonotum, greatly sloping behind, broadly, deeply, and regularly foveate reticulate, broadest across past the suture of the pronotum, strongly bi-sinuate laterally, and thus bulging in the middle; between the pro- and the metanotum the latter is strongly sloping, and the lateral margin only slightly serrate; abdomen sub-sessile, first segment very short at the base, bi-dentate there, then dilated but not as broad as the anterior part of the second segment, strongly carinate underneath, the carina truncate behind in the manner of the ♂; all the segments are deeply punctate, the punctures on the second one deeper and more scattered than on the others, the ultimate segment is closely punctate, set with dense greyish hairs, and has no pygidial area.

Length 9 mm.; width $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban), C. N. Barker.

MUTILLA (RHOPALOMUTILLA) TONGAANA, n. sp.

♂. Black, with the dorsal part of the thorax and the tegulae ferruginous red, abdomen petiolate, segments with the exception of the first and last having a narrow apical band of a dense sub-flavescent white pubescence. Head and thorax clothed with a moderately dense pubescence, greyish white on the anterior part of the head, black on the posterior and the anterior part of the thorax but white on the scutellum and along the metanotum, and almost purely white on the abdomen and legs; wings entirely light fuscous.

Head broader than long, and with the vertex produced towards the base in a conical gibbosity set behind the ocelli; broader than the thorax and prolonged behind the eyes which are deeply incised inwardly, posterior margin with the angles obtuse but distinct, and slanting on each side towards the centre; only one ocellus distinct in the two examples which I have examined; front and vertex irregularly foveate reticulate; second antennal joint less than one-third the length of the third; upper part of thorax from the anterior border of the pronotum to the apex of the scutellum hexagonal and very roughly pitted, suture of pronotum well defined, mesosternum with few median grooves, scutellum greatly developed, in the shape of a broadly truncate cone, briefly carinate transversely at apex,

vertical there, and overhanging the base of the metanotum which is slanting, rounded and carinate laterally, bears four distinct longitudinal keels in the centre, and is irregularly and not deeply punctate; tegulae closely punctate; first abdominal segment strongly petiolate, covered with deep foveolate punctures and having underneath a weak keel, second segment ampliate ovate, covered with very closely set, round, simple punctures, these punctures are coarser on the other segments, and become very elongated on the last joint which is entirely covered with them; wings with the radial cell large and not truncate at apex, two cubital closed cells and a third weakly indicated, first recurrent nervure reaching the middle of the second cell, if the third were better defined, the second recurrent, also ill-defined, would reach its external edge; tibial spurs white.

Resembles in some characters *R. anguliceps*, Andr., but is a distinct species.

Length 10–11 mm.; width (wings expanded) 17–19 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Amatongas), P. A. Sheppard.

MUTILLA (DASYLABRIS) KANDLA, n. sp.

♂. Black, with the wings very deeply infusate from base to apex, clothed with a dense appressed pubescence silky white on the front and vertex, under side, and legs, black on the rest of the body and interspersed with very numerous, somewhat dense, long setae of the same colour; abdomen sub-petiolate, first and second segments with a narrow silky white pubescent band, set on the apical border, third segment with a broad similar band interrupted in the centre but not along the edge, fourth segment with a small, lateral white patch, and a conspicuous sub-quadrate one in the centre of the two segments following, apical one without any white pubescence or white hairs. Head deeply and somewhat coarsely foveolate punctate, little broader than the apex of the thorax, with the base very slightly arcuate and the corners moderately rounded, space behind the eyes moderately long, eyes not emarginate inwardly; second antennal joint about half the length of the third; thorax closely punctate on the upper anterior part, pronotum with the anterior border very slightly arcuate backwards and a little amplified diagonally towards the tegulae, the suture with the mesosternum conspicuous, carinate; mesosternum without longitudinal keels; scutellum divided from the mesosternum by a deep transverse groove, short, very sloping, and having on each side of the basal part a sharp conical horizontal tubercle; the strongly sloping meta-

sternum is rounded laterally, covered with deeper and broader foveæ than even the scutellum, and is without longitudinal keels; first abdominal segment somewhat short, the petiole angular laterally, plainly carinate on each side underneath, and having in the centre a very sharp well-developed keel, it is truncate at apex and covered above and below with deep and closely set punctures; on the second segment these punctures are broader and more scattered on both the upper and lower sides, those of the other segments are small and very closely set; apical segment with a smooth longitudinal median line not reaching the apex; wings very dark fuscous, radial cell truncate at apex, stigma very small, three closed cubital cells and two recurrent nervures, the first uniting before the middle and the second at the apex of the second and third cubital cells; tibial spurs black.

Length 16 mm.; width (wings expanded) 28 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Beira), P. A. Sheppard.

MUTILLA (DASYLABRIS) KARROOA, n. sp.

♂. Black, clothed with a very dense and very long setose black pubescence turning to greyish on the under side of the abdomen, and less distinctly so on the anterior part of the pronotum; abdomen sub-sessile, ovate, second segment with a narrow apical border of white pubescence; wings sub-hyaline at base and infuscated for the greater part of the length.

Head broader than long, deeply and very closely pitted, eyes not emarginate inwardly, about equi-distant from the insertion of mandibles and from the hind margin which is straight with the angles slightly rounded; ocelli very distinct; second antennal joint one-third shorter than the third; thorax as broad in front as the head, pronotum with the anterior border straight and the angles distinct, slightly amplified diagonally towards the tegulæ which are large, convex, and less broadly pitted than the rest of the thorax, the suture with the mesonotum is indistinct, the mesonotum itself has no keel or carinule; the scutellum is broadly arcuate, very sloping, but somewhat convex and densely hairy black; the metasternum, which is short, follows the angle of the slope of the scutellum, and is broadly pitted, rounded laterally, and simple; abdomen ampliate ovate, first segment as broad as long on the upper side and with the peduncle very slanting, carinate on each side underneath and having a very sharp median keel all along the length; it is less deeply and broadly pitted than the ampliate second

segment the slightly elongated punctures of which are nearly contiguous, the punctuation of the other segments is finer, but the last segment is closely punctate, not striate; spurs of tibiæ black; wings infusate but more hyaline towards the base, radial cell truncate at apex, stigma very small, three closed cubital cells and two recurrent nervures, the first of which abuts slightly before and the second after the middle of the second and third cells respectively.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width (wings expanded) $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Matjesfontein), R. M. Lightfoot.

MUTILLA (MYRMILLA) BIDENTATA, ♀, Andr.

♂. Black, with the whole upper side of the thorax ferruginous red but with the frontal edge of the pronotum, the sides and the posterior part of the metanotum slightly infusate; abdomen nearly sessile, first segment with an apical median silky white sub-triangularly ovate patch, second segment with an ovate median whitish yellow patch situated at a short distance from the apex but not reaching it, third segment completely covered with white pubescence, fifth and sixth pubescent white in the centre; no wings.

Head one-third broader than long on the vertex, slightly narrowed behind the eyes with the basal margin nearly straight but with the angles slightly obtuse; eyes large, bulging, not incised inwardly, the space behind the eyes equal in length to that of the eyes; whole surface covered with sub-reticulate punctures with sub-longitudinal slightly raised walls in the central posterior part of the vertex; antennæ somewhat slender, the first joint cylindrical, strongly curving outwardly, second joint very small, third longer than the fourth, and a little more than three times as long as the second; the head has no appressed pubescence except at the base of the mandibles, and is moderately bristling with black setæ above and white ones on the sides; pronotum short, somewhat arcuate in front with the angles sharp and the sides parallel, but it is slightly narrower laterally at the suture than at the apex, posterior angles sharp; mesonotum nearly parallel but narrower than the pronotum at apex; scutellum broadly arcuate, transverse; metanotum gradually ampliate, rounded from the base, broader across the middle than the anterior part of the pronotum, very convex on the upper side, provided at the top of the declivity which is vertical with two long horizontal cylindrical spines set respectively at an equal distance from the strongly rounded lateral angle of the declivity and of the centre; the pronotum and the scutellum are foveolate punctate;

the punctures on the mesonotum are divided by longitudinal sharp walls, the metanotum is broadly foveate, and the whole thorax bristles with long, stiff black hairs intermixed with a few greyish ones turning to white along the apex of the metanotum; abdomen broadly ovate, first segment nearly as broad at apex as the base of the second, almost truncate at the base and with the peduncle very short, the keel underneath is short and not truncate at tip; second abdominal segment impressed on each side of the base, the two impressions divided by a longitudinal short carinule; the segments are irregularly punctured, the punctures being round, simple, but on the second segment these punctures are greatly elongated and form a moderately distinct striolation; tibiae with two or three spines outwardly; spurs white.

Length 8 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Amatongas), P. A. Sheppard.

MUTILLA (MYRMILLA) RHODESIA, n. sp.

♂. Antennae fuscous rufescent; head ferruginous red but deeply infuscated between the eyes; thorax strongly contracted laterally, wholly red; abdomen black with the peduncle of the first segment reddish, on the hind border of this segment is a transverse, moderately broad silky white band which does not reach quite the sides, and is almost connected with a somewhat ovate central patch reaching from the edge to about the central part of the second segment which bears also at the apex a somewhat narrow band of silky white pubescence not reaching quite the sides and somewhat broadly interrupted in the centre; the third segment has a broad basal band of the same colour covering two-thirds of the width, and narrowly interrupted in the centre; legs fuscous black, but rufescent at the base, tarsi somewhat rufescent, spurs very long, white.

Head quadrate, as broad as long, the sides behind the eyes nearly straight, and the angles very slightly rounded, distinctly wider than the widest part of the prothorax, deeply and coarsely punctate and covered with a short yellowish white pubescence with which are intermixed black erect hairs, along the base is a fringe of white ones; eyes large, about equi-distant from apex or base; prothorax twice as long as its widest part, deeply punctate rugose, covered with an appressed, slightly yellow pubescence, and bristling with long erect white hairs; anterior border of pronotum arcuate with the outer angles strongly rounded, separated from the mesonotum which is strongly contracted laterally; no wings, only a small tubercle on

each side, scutellum transverse, metanotum somewhat convex, broader than the pronotum, separated from the scutellary region by a deep transverse groove, almost vertically truncate and with a row of small tubercles on the edge of the declivity; abdomen ovoid, basal segment pedunculate and then broadly dilated, but with the posterior border not as broad as the fore border of the second, and without keel underneath; all the segments bristle above and under with silky white erect hairs, the first three are aciculate striolate, the others are somewhat closely punctate; legs long, very hairy, hind tibiæ with five spines outwardly.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Plumtree), Rev. J. A. O'Neil.

MUTILLA (ODONTOMUTILLA) BECHUANA, n. sp.

♂. Black, with a slight steel-blue tinge on the upper side, pro- and mesonotum, scutellum and tegulæ ferruginous red; abdomen sessile, third joint with a broad silky white band broadly interrupted in the centre; body bristling with black hairs, which on the metanotum and the first basal abdominal segment are white.

Head closely foveate, transverse, being nearly twice as broad as long, the base straight and the angles quite sharp, equal in width to the anterior border of the pronotum; the eyes are large, deeply, arcuately incised in the inner part, the space behind them long; antennæ robust, the tubercles small, second joint very short, third also short; thorax almost parallel with the anterior border of the pronotum straight, moderately angular and slightly narrower than the apex of the metanotum, the suture carinate; the somewhat convex mesonotum bears no longitudinal groove; the scutellum is transverse, parallel, but with the apical angles horizontally dentate; the strongly declivous metanotum is sub-parallel laterally, being slightly wider at the apex than at the base, and the hind angles are distinctly aculeate; it is broadly reticulate while the remainder of the thorax is roughly foveate punctate, the tegulæ are punctulate and very hairy; abdomen sessile, the first segment fitting against the base of the second, the keel underneath is short and sharp, it is closely and roughly punctured like the posterior part of the second segment the anterior part of which is conspicuously foveate reticulate; the other segments are roughly aciculate, the last one, however, is nearly strigillate punctate without any pygidial area; spurs of the tibiæ deeply fuscous; wings fuscous, slightly steel-blue in the fore part, stigma very small, sub-quadrate, radial cell long, truncate at tip, two closed cubitals, the third one only partly closed at the

tip, one recurrent nervure received before the middle of the second cell, no traces of a second recurrent nervure.

Near *M. cleopatra*, Pér.

Length 11 mm. ; width (wings expanded) $21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Bechuanaland (Vryburg), E. Jones.

MUTILLA DALILA, n. sp.

♀. Black, with the whole thorax ferruginous red ; head, thorax and abdomen, under side and legs bristling with long dense hairs black on the upper side, greyish white underneath ; abdomen nearly sessile, elongate ovate, first segment with an apical yellow silky band interrupted sub-triangularly in the centre, second and third segments with a similar but slightly broader band also interrupted in the centre, that of the third segment a little more broadly so than that of the second, but both are continued underneath and are almost as dense as on the upper side.

Head very little broader than the anterior part of the pronotum, sub-quadrate, deeply reticulate foveate, space behind the eyes equal to the length of the eye ; second joint of antennæ short, about one-third of the length of the fourth ; mandibles very long ; thorax hexagonal, very little longer from the apex to the declivity of the metanotum than broad, strongly crenulate and bi-sinuate laterally and triangularly dilated towards the middle ; the pronotum is arcuate with the angles acute and the space between the lateral triangular part and the sharp angle of the declivity of the metanotal part which is roundly sloping with the sides sub-crenulate is plainly emarginate ; the surface of the whole thorax is regularly foveate punctate ; basal abdominal segment short, fitting against the base of the second but not quite as broad, covered like the second with elongate foveate punctures, on the second segment these punctures are very elongated, their walls forming a longitudinal striation ; on the other segments, except the last, the punctures are simpler, the last segment is longitudinally strigillate all over and is quite hairless ; the very bristly tibiæ have each seven double series of strong spines ; the keel under the final segment is slightly bi-sinuate and truncate in front.

The shape of the head and prothorax recall that of *M. (Stenomutilla) capicola* and *beroë*, Pér., but the prothorax is more serrate laterally. It does not, however, belong to the sub-genus *Stenomutilla*, owing to the abdomen being non-petiolate.

Length $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; width 4 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg), Krantz.

MUTILLA GAZA, n. sp.

♀. Totally black, with the base of the femora and knees, the antennal tubercles and the second to fourth antennal joints fuscous rufescent; abdomen sub-sessile, second segment with an elongated, median, not dense patch of flavescent greyish hairs reaching from the anterior border to about the middle, and a moderately broad, denser band of the same colour along the apical border, the last segment has a bunch of greyish sub-flavescent, long hairs on each side of the upper part. The head and prothorax are covered with a very short and not easily distinguished black pubescence and bristling with long, black setæ; the abdomen is equally setose, but the setæ are greyish white, interspersed with them are a few black ones.

Head longer than broad, eyes large, horizontal, very bulging, reaching behind almost to the broadly rounded border; antennal tubercles elongated, rounded, second antennal joint very short, being half the length of the third which is also short; whole surface closely and regularly pitted; prothorax very slightly sloping on each side on the anterior border of the pronotum without however being arcuate, and with the outer angles distinct, straight laterally but gradually narrowing towards the vertical declivity of the metanotum where it is about one-fifth narrower than at the apex; it is moderately convex, with the metanotum abruptly declivous and simple, and more widely and somewhat more irregularly pitted than on the head; basal segment with an uninterrupted keel underneath; all the segments are very closely punctate, the punctures on the second segment being wider than on the others, and there are no traces of striation; hind tibiæ with a double row of three spines, spurs whitish.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Amatongas), A. P. Sheppard.

André has attributed to his *Rhopalomutilla clavicornis* (Zeitsch. f. Hym., 1901, p. 323) a ♂ which I suspect to be that of *M. gaza*. Both *gaza* ♀ and *clavicornis* ♂ were captured in the same locality and the same day by Mr. Sheppard. It does not follow, however, that because "captured together" the sexes were actually *in copulâ*.

MUTILLA AMALITA, n. sp.

♀. Body short and somewhat massive; black, the dorsal part of the thorax with the exception of the infusate anterior and posterior

angles red; antennæ and legs brick-red; it is covered with a short sub-flavescent pubescence and with somewhat sparse greyish and black bristles; the abdomen is sessile, the second has a median basal flavescent ovate patch and a somewhat narrow apical fringe of whitish flavescent pubescence slightly dilated as a triangle in the centre, the other segments have a similar but very narrow fringe, apical segment without any distinct pygidial area.

Antennæ thick, antennal tubercles elongated, rounded, second joint less than half the length of the third; head transverse, covered with contiguous round foveolate punctures, eyes large, long, set near the hind part the angles of which are much rounded; thorax twice as long as broad, nearly straight except for a slight inward curve in front, and with the anterior angles distinct, somewhat convex in the anterior and median part, parallel for about two-thirds of the length, and with two distinct lateral constrictions there, metanotum amplified, bluntly rounded laterally, vertically declivous and having on the edge of the declivity a median, sharp tubercle, the dorsal part and also the pleuræ are covered with round foveolate punctures; abdomen amplified ovate, quite sessile, the basal segment being invisible from above, and simple underneath; the second segment which is as broad as long is covered with contiguous round punctures, the other segments are also closely punctate; hind tibiæ with a double series each of three spines.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Beira), P. A. Sheppard.

In the only example of this species seen by me the apical border of the second segment on which the narrow wide band extends is rufescent.

MUTILLA MATOLA, n. sp.

♀. Black, with the thorax red and the legs fuscous rufescent; abdomen sub-sessile or very briefly pedunculate, the first segment bears a broad apical band of silky white pubescence, and the second an apical slightly flavescent band narrowly interrupted in the centre, reaching the sides but narrowing gradually towards that part; the third segment has a similar band but more broadly opened in the centre, this band is indistinct on the other segments, and there is no visible pygidial area.

Head about as long as broad, eyes large, equi-distant from the insertion of the mandibles and from the hind part which is quite rounded; it is deeply and closely pitted, somewhat densely white pubescent and with numerous black bristles; antennal tubercles not prominent; thorax very elongated, being nearly three times as long

as broad, and plainly gibbose, the anterior border of the pronotum is straight and the sides widely slanting, all the angles being distinct; at the base it is one-third wider across than at the anterior border, from there it is nearly straight laterally but it tapers slightly towards the metanotum which is only gradually sloping and simple, the pleuræ are strongly dentate behind; it is covered with broad foveæ separated by a sharp but narrow wall; basal segment dentate on each side, dilated and fitting against the ovate very convex second segment, and with two minute teeth underneath, second segment covered with elongated punctures somewhat striolate in the anterior part; hind tibiae without rows of spines; spurs white.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali), A. Bodong.

MUTILLA SEGKOMA, n. sp.

♀. Red, with the basal part of the first and the whole of the second and third abdominal segments black; head, prothorax and legs clothed with a dense, appressed, silky yellow pubescence with which are interspersed long flavescent setæ; abdomen sessile, first segment with a border of golden-yellow pubescence becoming broader and patch-like in the middle where it impinges on the anterior edge of the second segment, which, like the third, has also at apex a broad border broadly triangularly dilated in the centre; the sides are also clothed but less densely with a yellowish pubescence, and the two apical segments are equally yellow pubescent on the upper side.

Head broader than the anterior part of the prothorax, and about equal to the posterior, closely pitted, rounded, eyes very large, no space behind them; antennal tubercles moderately rounded, second antennal joint one-third smaller than the third; thorax nearly straight in front with the angles sharp, parallel for about a third of the length, slightly narrowed laterally from the suture of the pronotum to that of the metanotum, the latter is slightly broader than the former; the sides are serrulate, and those of the vertically declivous metanotum have three distinct spines on each side; first abdominal segment with a long tooth on each side, and a conspicuous keel underneath; it is about half the length of the second, very little narrower at apex, and they are both strongly punctate, the punctures on the other segments and on the under side are smaller; last abdominal segment somewhat convex, no distinct pygidial area; posterior tibiae each with a double row of four spines; spurs white.

Length 4 mm.; width 1 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Zoutpansberg).

MUTILLA INKONA, n. sp.

♀. Black, with the prothorax red; abdomen sub-sessile, second abdominal segment with two equi-distant white ovate spots each situated between the centre and the sides, third and fourth covered with a white band broadly interrupted in the centre, and not reaching completely the sides, basal part of apical segment densely pubescent white, pygidial area denuded, closely punctate; it is clothed on the head and prothorax with a moderately dense greyish pubescence intermixed with numerous long stiff whitish bristles especially numerous on the abdomen; legs very hairy.

Head slightly broader than the prothorax, deeply, closely and broadly punctate, eyes fairly large, equi-distant from the base of the mandibles and the posterior part which is moderately broadly rounded; antennæ thick, second and third joints short, equal in length; thorax sub-parallel, about one-third longer than broad, quite parallel from the anterior border of the pronotum which is nearly straight with the angles very sharp to about one-fourth of the whole length, it then becomes slightly narrow, but is still parallel as far as the metanotum which bulges a little but is not much wider than the pronotum and is abruptly declivous, the whole declivity, sides included, being tuberculate dentate, the back is deeply and roughly reticulate longitudinally, and the lateral margin irregularly serrate; abdomen elongate ovate, peduncle of first segment short, the carina ending in a distinct spine underneath, and plainly dentate on each side, the apical part of the segment is almost as broad as the second which is plainly striolate longitudinally on the upper side, and deeply punctate but simple underneath, other segments deeply but more finely punctate, pygidium very closely aciculate; posterior tibiæ each with a double series of four spines; spurs white.

Length 6-8 mm.; width 2-3 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Beira), P. A. Sheppard.

MUTILLA AMATONGA, n. sp.

♀. Head and abdomen black, antennæ, thorax, and legs ferruginous red; clothed on the head, prothorax, and legs with a flavescent, more or less appressed silky pubescence intermingled with long whitish erect setæ; abdomen sub-sessile, bristling with white setæ, on the second segment are three white silky patches, the first one situated in the centre extends from near the anterior border, which it does not always reach, however, to about the middle and is parallel; on each side of this band but slightly nearer to the sides

than to the centre is an ovate one, the apex of which reaches slightly further down than the central, and at the apical border is a very small, triangular central patch coalescing with a white band covering completely the three following segments, the apical one is bare, closely strigillate longitudinally and plainly carinate laterally.

Head deeply and somewhat roughly pitted, eyes very large and bulging, the space behind short and not broadly rounded; antennæ thick with the central joints broadening, second one much shorter than the third, thorax nearly twice as long as broad, sloping forward from the apex of the metanotum to the anterior part of the pronotum which is slanting on each side of the neck with the outer angles somewhat blunt; it is nearly parallel, the sides are not crenulate; the metanotum is abruptly truncate, the sides of the declivity are serrulate, the declivity itself tuberculate, and slightly in front of the declivous part is a transverse, median, little raised ridge; the whole surface is equally foveolate reticulate; abdomen closely and moderately deeply punctate above and under; legs very hairy, tibiæ of hind legs each with a double series of four rufescent spines.

Allied to *M. partita*, Klug.

Length 6–8 mm.; width $1\frac{3}{4}$ –2 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Amatongas, Beira), P. A. Sheppard.

MUTILLA UMTALINA, n. sp.

♀. Black, with the prothorax ferruginous red; abdomen elongate ovate, sub-sessile, basal joint with a bunch of flavescent silky hairs forming a small central patch at the junction with the second segment which has on each side and at about the median part an ovate yellowish silky patch about equi-distant from the centre and the sides, second segment with a broad band of the same colour and substance, narrowly interrupted in the centre; last segment clothed with whitish fulvescent pubescence, pygidial area finely striate.

Head somewhat short, sub-quadrate with the hind angles blunt, a little broader than the thorax, prolonged behind the eyes, the latter large, about equi-distant from apex or base; antennal tubercles sharp; antennæ wanting; whole surface closely reticulate and briefly flavidous pubescent; prothorax nearly twice as long as broad, parallel laterally from the apex to the suture with the metanotum which broadens slightly but is also parallel with the angles somewhat blunt but distinct, vertically declivous and having on the upper edge two median conspicuous spines and two smaller ones on each side of these, all equi-distant; anterior edge of pronotum nearly

straight, the angles fairly distinct; it is bristling with long black setæ turning to white behind, and is longitudinally furrowed, the furrows are uneven and filled with irregular, somewhat large foveæ; dorsal part of basal abdominal segment conspicuously granular, the other segments closely punctate but not striolate, second segment with a short compressed tubercle underneath; legs densely hairy, the hairs flavescent white, hind tibiæ with a double row of five spines; spurs white.

Length 11 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali), A. Bodong.

MUTILLA BATAWANA, n. sp.

♀. Light red, with only one-half of the upper part of the abdominal segment black; abdomen sub-sessile, second segment with three large, ovate, white flavescent patches, a median and two lateral ones narrowly separated, and a posterior band sub-triangular in the centre; the other segments covered with a similar band except the last one, which is partly denuded.

Head, prothorax, and legs clothed with a somewhat dense, appressed whitish flavescent pubescence and long setæ; head broader than long and wider than the anterior part of the thorax, eyes large, space behind the eyes moderately long with the angles rounded but distinct, the base somewhat emarginate in the centre; antennal tubercles smooth, rounded, second antennal joint one-third the length of the third, front and vertex roughly punctate; thorax sub-parallel, one-third longer than broad, only slightly broader across the metanotum than across the pronotum, the anterior border of which is nearly straight but slightly sinuate laterally on each side with the anterior angles acute, the hind angle is also sharp and distinct laterally, the metanotum is vertically truncate with the angles somewhat obtuse but distinct; it is somewhat reticulate punctate, but the declivity is more distinctly foveolate; the elongate ovate abdomen is very hairy above and under, the basal joint is short, moderately broadening, and bears no distinct keel underneath, the second segment which is deeply and closely punctate is black, but in the centre only, the two lateral patches being on a rufescent background, and is closely punctate; the last segment is very finely punctate, not strigillate; posterior tibiæ each with a double row of four teeth; spurs white.

Length 4 mm.; width 1 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Zoutpansberg).

MUTILLA UMGANZE, n. sp.

♀. Red, with the abdomen black and the last antennal joints slightly fuscous; abdomen elongate ovate, sessile, basal joint with an apical border of yellow pubescence denser in the centre, second, third, fourth, and fifth segments with a similar but better defined border broadening sub-triangularly in the centre, but which is somewhat indistinct on the sides of the three penultimate segments, last segment with long hairs on each side of a smooth median longitudinal area.

Head plainly transverse, a little narrowed behind, broader across than the anterior part of the thorax but about equal in width to that of the posterior; coarsely reticulate punctate, eyes large, space behind the eyes long, base slightly arcuate; antennal tubercles carinate, second antennal joint one-third the length of the third; thorax one-third longer than broad, neck robust and long, in the shape of a truncate cone, anterior border of pronotum quite straight and with the angles acute, almost spinose, and its sides straight and plainly bi-dentate; the mesonotum is also parallel, a little narrower than the pronotum, and dentate laterally in the middle, the metanotum, which is very sloping from the convex scutellary region towards the declivity, has on each side one blunt tooth and three sharp spines, the second of which is situated at the upper angle of the declivity and is very long, the third spine is quite apical and shorter than the second; abdomen elongate ovate, basal segment with a tooth on each side, it is broad, as wide at apex as the second segment and nearly two-thirds of its length, the keel underneath is tri-toothed; all the segments are finely punctate; posterior tibiæ with a double series each of several spines; spurs white.

Length 7 mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Zoutpansberg).

The general facies and vestiture of this species is not unlike that of *M. segkoma*, but the spines with which the prothorax is provided distinguish it easily from the former.

MUTILLA PROMONTORII, n. sp.

♂. Black, with the upper and lateral parts of the thorax red; mandibles and tarsi sub-rufescent, legs fuscous; no wings or developed tegulæ; abdomen briefly pedunculate, second segment with a white more or less ovate patch on each side of the centre.

Head deeply and closely foveolate punctate, and covered with long black bristles; plainly transverse and only very slightly wider

than the anterior border of the pronotum ; eyes large, the space behind the eyes somewhat short and with the angles briefly rounded ; antennal tubercles rounded, second antennal joint shorter than the third ; thorax one-third longer than broad at its greatest width which is at the straight anterior border of the pronotum, contracted laterally near the scutellary region where the mesonotum, which is very short, being less than a third of the whole length, is slightly convex, and falls vertically, the sutures dividing the pronotum, the mesonotum and especially that of the scutellary region are very deep, there are no wings, only a smooth, tubercle-like tegula on each side, and the whole surface is covered with foveate punctures, broader however on the metanotum which is somewhat narrower at apex than the straight anterior border of the pronotum ; abdomen bristling with long black hairs, ovate, briefly pedunculate, the short slender peduncle is dentate on each side, and broadens at apex where it is two-thirds the width of the anterior border of the second, and bears a long, longitudinally emarginate keel, the ampliate ovate second segment is conspicuously striate longitudinally, the striæ acute, and the apical part of the other segments are only aciculate, on the pectus and the under side of the abdomen the pubescence is greyish ; pygidial area not striate ; legs with black and greyish hairs mixed, fuscous with the tarsi slightly rufescent, tibial spurs white, hind tibiæ each with only two superposed slender teeth.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; width 2 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Constantia), Dr. F. C. Purcell.

MUTILLA BAMBATA, n. sp.

♂. Black, with the thorax red and the tibiæ and tarsi reddish, clothed on the head and prothorax with an appressed greyish flavescent pubescence, and bristling with long, erect black setæ ; on the abdomen the somewhat dense setæ are black and greyish white, and the long pubescence on the legs is white ; on each side of the second abdominal segment is a triangular silky white patch, and the third and fourth are covered by a similar white band reaching from side to side ; tibial spurs rufescent.

Head narrow, vertical in front, very slightly broader than the anterior part of the thorax ; eyes large, somewhat elliptic, not emarginate, space behind the eyes moderately long, angles slightly rounded, whole surface deeply but closely pitted ; antennal tubercles and joints with the exception of the deeply infusate and much-

curved basal one sub-rufescent, second joint one-third shorter than the third; thorax covered with contiguous alveolæ, one-third longer than broad, parallel for half the length, then constricted laterally at the junction with the metanotum, the latter also parallel but slightly narrower, convex, without any posterior angles and falling vertically, the anterior border of the pronotum is straight with the angles blunt but not quite rounded, the suture with the mesosternum is not very distinct, but that with the metasternum is deeply grooved, the scutellary region is very transverse, but otherwise indistinct; abdomen ovate, briefly pedunculate, the very short peduncle is dentate on each side and almost sub-sessile, but broadening so as to be at apex some four-fifths of the basal width of the second which is plainly ovate, and bears from the base to past the median part numerous wavy longitudinal costules somewhat broadly separated from each other; the other segments are rugulose, there is no pygidial area, the peduncle is carinate underneath, and the second segment bears a very distinct basal elongated and carinate tubercle; hind tibiæ not denticulate outwardly.

Length 8 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Shilouvane), Rev. H. Junod.

MUTILLA ANDREANA, n. sp.

♂. Black, clothed with an extremely dense and long white pubescence, especially long on the scutellum; abdomen sub-sessile, the first abdominal segment has a narrow apical silky white band, the four segments following are clothed with an appressed white pubescence, the two apical ones are not pubescent; wings light fuscous.

Head plainly transverse, slightly broader than the anterior border of the pronotum, covered with contiguous, deep, slightly irregular punctures, clothed with a white erect pubescence especially dense in the frontal part; eyes very large, deeply incised inwardly, set nearer to the insertion of the mandibles than to the basal margin which is nearly straight with the angles obtuse but yet distinct; antennal tubercles prominent, second joint very small, not half the length of the third which is also short, fifth, sixth, and seventh massive, the latter slightly contorted and depressed underneath; anterior part of thorax covered with deep, irregular sub-foveate punctures broader and deeper than those on the head; metanotum more broadly foveate; pronotum nearly straight in front, but with the angles rounded and the suture deep; mesonotum convex, very distinctly

angular on each side behind, and having two median longitudinal grooves; scutellum simple, convex, sloping; metanotum very short, convex, very declivous, and rounded laterally, and very densely hairy white; abdomen very closely punctate above except on the apical segment where the punctures are very rough and very closely set and leave no visible pygidial area; underneath the punctures are more scattered and slightly broader; the short basal segment is not as broad at apex as the base of the ampliate ovate second one, the keel underneath is not strongly defined; legs clothed with a thick white pubescence; spurs of tibiae white; anterior wings with a well-developed stigma, radial cell not truncate at apex but not very sharp, three closed cubital and two recurrent nervures received respectively in the centre of the second cubital and past the middle of the third.

Length 11 mm.; width (wings expanded) 18 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Beira), P. A. Sheppard.

Allied to *M. atrata*, Sm., and closely resembling *M. adelpha*, André, which I have also received from Beira, but captured in November, while *andreana* was captured in February.

MUTILLA UMTATA, n. sp.

♂. Black, with the pronotum, mesonotum, and scutellum dark ferruginous red, wings infusate, anterior part sub-violaceous; abdomen sub-sessile, the first four basal segments having on the apical border a moderately broad sub-rufescent whitish band; head clothed with a very dense partly appressed partly erect flavescent whitish pubescence; thorax more sparsely, abdomen and legs densely villose, the hairs greyish white.

Head transverse, eyes large, hardly emarginate in the inner part, nearly equi-distant from the basal margin which is almost straight and very rounded at the angles than from the point of insertion of the mandibles which are broadly concave, forcipate and three-dentate at apex and dentate outwardly at about the middle, the tooth of the left jaw is bifid; first antennal joint densely setose, the tubercles well developed and somewhat acute, and the second joint one-third the length of the third; ocelli set close together and moderately distinct, front and vertex closely pitted; thorax sub-parallel but somewhat deeply sinuate laterally past the scutellary region, prosternum narrow, somewhat arcuate, with the angles obtusely rounded, suture very distinct, pronotum convex and with two median longitudinal grooves; scutellum knobby but simple and

sloping, the surface of these three parts is roughly reticulate foveolate, metanotum convex, short, rounded laterally and covered with regular foveæ; tegulae punctulate and densely hairy; abdomen subsessile, peduncle short and with a short but sharp keel slightly sinuate in the centre and truncate at each end, punctures of the first two basal segments simple and closely set, those of the following segments also closely set, but finer, those of the last segment very elongated and somewhat strigillate laterally; tibial spurs white; wings with the stigma hardly distinct, radial cell moderately elongated, sub-truncate at tip; three closed cubital cells and two recurrent nervures, the first abutting to the middle of the second and the other past the middle of the third cell.

Length 13–15 mm.; width (wings expanded) 24–26 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Waterberg), Pretoria Museum.

Allied to *M. purpurata*, Sm., and *M. psamathe*, Pér.

MUTILLA SABINA, n. sp.

♂. Black, with the two basal segments of the abdomen red, clothed all over and under, legs included, with very dense white villose hairs; mesonotum bearing also a yellowish white appressed pubescence, all the abdominal segments with a thick fringe of white hairs, third segment covered by a band of silky white pubescence triangularly interrupted in the centre; scutellum with a bunch of white hairs at apex; abdomen sub-sessile; wings infusate.

Head slightly broader than the pronotum, narrow on the vertex, being there nearly twice as long as broad, truncate behind with the angles distinct; closely foveolate punctate and clothed on the centre of the vertex and in front with long, dense white hairs; eyes large, deeply incised in the inner part, space behind them long; labrum with a quadrate carinate smooth, shiny impression; antennal tubercles small, first joint with a very plain, sharp spine in the inner part of the apex, third joint very small, less than one-third the length of the fourth; pronotum slightly sloping in front, not much amplified laterally towards the tegulae which are black, suture carinate, mesonotum convex, with two plain median longitudinal grooves and two carinae; scutellum convex, simple, metanotum convex, then vertical, rounded laterally and also at apex, broadly reticulate, the remainder of the thorax being deeply foveate punctate; first abdominal segment not quite as broad at apex as the base of the second, the carina underneath short, sharp at each end; all the segments closely punctate, the punctures on the last which

has no pygidial area, are somewhat rough; spurs of tibiæ white; wings fuscous but having on the forewing an irregularly diagonal hyaline narrow streak extending diagonally from the first radial to the third discoidal cell; stigma not distinct, three cubital closed cells, two recurrent nervures received respectively the first in the middle, the second slightly after the middle of the third cubital.

Length $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width (wings expanded) $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg).

Allied to *M. speculatrix*, Sm., and especially to *M. zoë*, Pér., but easily distinguished by the sculpture of the labrum and the spine of the first antennal joint. In a second example one of these spines is broken off and the other is partly mutilated.

MUTILLA MANOA, n. sp.

♂. Black, clothed with abundant erect greyish hairs intermixed with black ones, the greyish ones are very noticeable on the frontal part, the pronotum, and the scutellum; abdomen sub-sessile, edge of the second and third segments with a somewhat narrow border of long, silky white, densely set hairs; wings sub-fuscous; antennæ robust, second joint about one-fourth the length of the third; head as broad as the thorax, base arcuate, the space behind the eyes short, strongly rounded, eyes distinctly incised in the inner part, large, ocelli set far back within two sub-parallel grooves, surface covered with very closely set, somewhat irregular deep punctures; pronotum straight in front with the angles distinct, slantingly amplified laterally, about as broad across the base of the metanotum as on the anterior border of the pronotum, mesosternum plainly convex and bearing two well-defined longitudinal median grooves, scutellum convex, sloping, simple, metanotum short, convex, rounded laterally; the surface of the thorax and tegulæ closely punctate, that of the metanotum regularly foveate; abdomen elongate ovate, first segment dentate on each side with the peduncle very short, broadly amplified towards the apex which is, however, narrower than the base of the second, keel sinuate in the centre and very sharply dentate at apex, deeply and closely punctate above and under, like the other segments, the punctures somewhat uneven but smooth except on the last segment which shows no pygidial area and where the punctures are very rough; spurs of tibiæ white; wings infusate, but only slightly so near the base; radial cell sub-obtuse but not distinctly truncate at apex, three closed cubital and two recurrent nervures received the first slightly in front, the

second slightly past the centre of the second and third cell respectively.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm ; width (wings expanded) 14 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town), Master L. Péringuey.

The shape and livery are those of *M. deiopcia*, Pér., but the abdomen is sub-sessile instead of being petiolate, the punctuation is much less rough, and the anterior wings have three closed cubital cells and two recurrent nervures instead of two cells and one nervure as in *M. deiopcia*.

MUTILLA BIZANA, n. sp.

♂. Not unlike in general facies, neurulation, and colouring of wings the preceding species, but the space behind the eyes is longer than in *M. umtata*, the eyes are more distinctly, although only slightly, emarginate in the inner side, the mandibles are not so much developed, and being less concave do not project beyond the labrum, and the tubercles are blunter; the mesonotum, tegulae, and scutellum only are ferruginous red, and the former has no longitudinal groove; the metanotum is shorter and quite vertical instead of being convex, and the sculpture of the upper side of the thorax is rougher; the abdomen is more sessile, the first joint being shorter and broader than in *M. umtata*, and the keel underneath is shorter, the second segment has underneath a small depression on each side separated in the centre by a very small tubercle; the flavescent whitish bands at the apex of the first, second, and third segments are identical with those of *M. umtata*, but on the fourth this band is reduced to a central patch; all the segments are more closely punctate, the intervals between the punctures on the second segment are slightly raised instead of being smooth, the last segment is scrobiculate as in *M. umtata* and without any pygidial area, and the tibial spurs are black instead of being white.

Length 11 mm. ; width (wings expanded) 19 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Beira), P. A. Sheppard.

MUTILLA ARAPHE, n. sp.

♂. Black, shiny; head and prothorax clothed with a somewhat sparse silky white villosity particularly noticeable at the apex of the scutellum and on the sides of the metanotum; abdomen sub-sessile, third segment with a lateral patch of white pubescence of the same width as the denuded median part; wings infusate. My example is, however, probably rubbed.

Head broader than the anterior part of the thorax, twice as broad as long, closely punctate, the punctures even; eyes large, incised inwardly, space behind the eyes very short, base nearly straight with the angles quite distinct; antennæ piceous, the tubercles greatly developed, somewhat conical, second joint very small, third nearly one-third longer than the fourth; pronotum sub-arcuate in the anterior part and gradually ampliate laterally towards the tegulæ, but with both the anterior and posterior angles rounded, suture very plain, mesonotum convex, and with two distinct longitudinal grooves, truncate behind with the hind angles not projecting, tegulæ very large, weakly punctate, quite hyaline along the outer edge, scutellum moderately convex, sloping, simple; metanotum sloping, then declivous, rounded laterally and broadly foveate, while the other parts of the thorax are deeply foveolate punctate; first abdominal segment not as broad at the apex as the base of the second, and deeply and irregularly punctate, the keel underneath runs the whole of the length and is slightly dentate at apex; the second segment is densely punctate along the base and more sparsely so from the middle to the apex, these punctures are round, and those of the under side are broader and more evenly distributed than the upper ones, the other segments are finely aciculate above, not so underneath, but the aciculation on the last segment, which has no pygidial area, is deep and rough; spurs of the tibiæ white; wings light fuscous, stigma very small, radial cell elongated, not truncate at apex, two closed cubital, one distinct recurrent nervure received slightly past the middle of the second cell, and a feeble indication of a second recurrent.

The wings of my example are damaged, and it is not possible to ascertain if the third cubital, which is only feebly indicated, is closed or not, but I believe that it is not.

Length 10 mm.; width (wings expanded) $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Beira), P. A. Sheppard.

MUTILLA PETRUSIANA, n. sp.

♂. Black, with the whole of the thorax and also the tegulæ red, very briefly pubescent white on the frontal part, but bristling with hairs that are black on the anterior part of the thorax, and white on the metanotum, sides, under side, and the legs; abdomen sub-sessile, basal joint with a distinct fringe of appressed long whitish hairs, second segment with a similar but slightly narrower border, third completely covered with a white pubescence, apical segment densely

hairy white; wings hyaline at base and narrowly so at apex, black in the centre.

Head deeply foveate, nearly as long as broad, much rounded behind the eyes, the basal margin being on that account plainly arcuate; eyes large, incised inwardly, front with a median longitudinal carina below the antennal tubercles, second antennal joint very small; anterior part of pronotum slightly narrower than the head, gradually amplified laterally towards the tegulæ, both the anterior and posterior angles are quite rounded and the suture is hardly distinct; mesonotum convex and without visible longitudinal grooves; scutellum highly tuberculate, sub-cuneiform, metanotum strongly sloping, rounded laterally and broadly reticulate, while the pro- and mesonotum are longitudinally and irregularly foveolate striate; first basal segment short, not quite as broad at the apex as the base of the second, and deeply and roughly punctate, the keel underneath short, dentiform, second segment covered for two-thirds of the length with broad reticulate foveæ becoming much smaller towards the apex; the punctures underneath are rough and uneven; the other segments are aciculate, and the last one, which has no pygidial area, is more deeply aciculate than the others; tibiæ with white spurs; fore wings hyaline at the base for a fourth of the length; and at the rounding of the apical part, the rest black or very deep fuscous, no distinct stigma; radial cell long, acuminate at tip, two closed cubitals and one recurrent nervure received in the middle of the second cubital.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width (wings expanded) $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Pietersburg), A. T. I. Janse.

MUTILLA FRIANA, n. sp.

♂. Black, with the thorax ferruginous red; second abdominal segment with a narrow, apical, seemingly not interrupted silvery white pubescent band, third segment with a very broad band of the same texture and colour covering nearly the whole surface, but somewhat broadly interrupted longitudinally in the centre; wings deep fuscous or black but with the basal part hyaline for about one-fourth of the length and a small space at the apex also hyaline, in the first radial cell is a median, small, somewhat rounded transparent patch; body covered with a greyish white pubescence and erect hairs intermingled with black ones which on the upper side are more numerous than the white.

Head closely and irregularly scrobiculate, smaller than the thorax,

but equal in width to the anterior part of the pronotum, transverse, sinuate in the middle of the basal margin but with the angles straight; eyes oblong, moderately large, very little incised inwardly, space behind the eyes long; mandibles not very large, acuminate, simple laterally at the base; antennæ not very robust; second joint very small; thorax gradually ampliased laterally from the outer angles of the pronotum to the tegulæ which are very long and comparatively narrow, suture of the pronotum very highly carinate; mesonotum moderately convex and having in the centre a very distinct longitudinal raised line; scutellum very highly convex, globose, all these three parts of the thorax are broadly, deeply, and irregularly pitted. Metanotum short, rounded laterally, gradually sloping, broadly reticulate with the walls very highly raised and sharp, it has in the centre a longitudinal broad smooth groove, the walls of which are very sharp; abdomen sessile, the segments finely aciculate with the exception of the last and of the second, the latter is broadly foveate above and below, where there is a conspicuous smooth longitudinal median keel reaching from the base to past the median part, the keel of the first segment is short, emarginate, and vertically truncate; the last segment is clothed with greyish hairs and is deeply pitted and has no pygidial area; spurs white, hind legs not spinose; radial cell elongated, not truncate at apex, three cubital and two recurrent nervures.

Length $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width (wings expanded) 28 mm.

Not unlike in general appearance but not in markings *M. guineensis* (*syceorax*, Sm.), especially in the colouration of the wings.

Hab. Northern Transvaal, H. Fry.

GEN. METHOCA, Latr.

METHOCA CONCINNA, n. sp.

♀. Black, shiny, with the whole thorax ferruginous red, tibiae and tarsi rufescent, the mandibles and the three first antennal segments are also rufescent. Covered with a greyish pubescence, which does not however hide the teguments, the latter are very shiny.

Head plainly transverse, being on the vertex nearly twice as broad as long; it is, however, deeply sinuate at the neck, and the hind angles are somewhat rounded; the space behind the eyes is long; the surface is covered with closely set round punctures, there are no traces of a median longitudinal carina in the frontal part; the ocelli

are distinct and not closely grouped; second antennal joint a little less than half the length of the third; thorax sparingly punctate, and arcuately striate only on the sides of the mesonotum; abdominal segments smooth, shiny, only very slightly and sparingly aciculate, the greyish pubescence is not appressed, and is more distinct on the four posterior segments; the abdomen is plainly stalked; hind tibiæ spinulose, spurs whitish.

This species, which is larger than *M. minima*, André, differs from it in several respects.

Length 7 mm.; width $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (exact locality unknown).

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